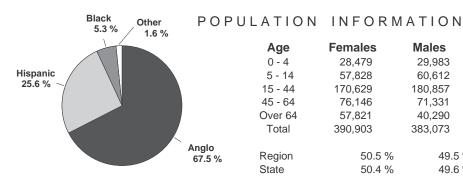


## Selected Facts for Region 1 - 1998

### **Demography**

Estimated Population: 773,976 Number of Counties: 41

Population Per Square Mile: Area in Square Miles:



Age	<b>Females</b>	Males	Total	Percent
0 - 4	28,479	29,983	58,462	7.6 %
5 - 14	57,828	60,612	118,440	15.3 %
15 - 44	170,629	180,857	351,486	45.4 %
45 - 64	76,146	71,331	147,477	19.1 %
Over 64	57,821	40,290	98,111	12.7 %
Total	390,903	383,073	773,976	100.0 %

50.5 % Region 49.5 % State 50.4 % 49.6 %

Socioeconomic Indicators
--------------------------

	ators	
	Region	State
Unemployment Rate	4.1 %	4.8 %
Average Monthly TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) Recipients	16,806	474,755
Average Monthly Food Stamp Participants	71,872	1,705,795
Medicaid Expenditures <sup>1</sup>	\$ 314,227,206	\$ 7,139,928,839

Medicaid (Title XIX)		
, , ,	Region	State
Unduplicated Count of:		
Medicaid Eligibles	116,056	2,680,583
Medicaid Recipients	99,661	2,324,810
Medicaid Clients Served:		
Physicians Services	69,218	1,783,470
Inpatient Hospital Services	20,403	444,750
Outpatient Hospital Services	51,695	1,011,359
Prescribed Medications	79,607	1,894,447
Family Planning Services	9,295	181,434
THSteps (EPSDT) Checkups	44,272	1,103,223

#### **Natality**

			PERC	ENT
		Number <sup>2</sup>	Region	State
Total Live Births		12,132		
Adolescent Moth	ers (<18)	1,016	8.4 %	6.4 %
<b>Unmarried Moth</b>	ers	3,788	31.3 %	31.5 %
Low Birth Weigh	t <sup>2</sup>	1,087	9.0 %	7.4 %
Late or No Prena	atal Care <sup>2</sup>	2,771	23.3 %	20.7 %
Fertility Rate <sup>3</sup>	County:	71.1	State: 76.1	

#### **Communicable Diseases - Reported Cases**

	•	RATE <sup>3</sup>		
	Number	Region	State	
Tuberculosis	43	5.6	9.2	
Sexually Transmitted Diseases				
Primary and Secondary Syphilis	5		2.2	
Gonorrhea	1,280	165.4	166.7	
Chlamydia	3,127	404.0	306.8	
AIDS	74	9.6	21.3	
Hepatitis A	376	48.6	17.9	
Varicella (chickenpox)	626	80.9	103.7	

Mortality	RATE <sup>3</sup>				RAT	E 3	
	Deaths <sup>2</sup>	Region	State		Deaths <sup>2</sup>	Region	State
Deaths From All Causes	6,796	510.2	504.1	Diabetes	223	17.9	17.8
Cardiovascular Disease	2,693	177.1	179.7	Unintentional Injury (Accidents)	359	37.3	34.0
Heart Disease	2,091	139.7	139.3	Motor Vehicle Injury	168	20.0	18.7
Stroke	457	28.2	29.5	Homicide	38	4.7	7.5
All Cancer	1,422	117.3	124.0	Suicide	100	12.6	10.4
Lung Cancer	414	35.5	37.6	Work-related Injury	21	2.7	2.3
Female Breast Cancer	104	17.6	18.7				
Chronic Obstructive				Infant Deaths	102	8.4	6.4
Pulmonary Disease	426	30.9	21.9	Fetal Deaths <sup>2</sup>	76	6.3	5.8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Excluding Disproportionate Share Hospital payments.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> All births and deaths are by county of residence. Low birth weight represents live-born infants weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth. Late prenatal care refers to mothers who did not receive prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy. Fetal deaths are those occurring after 20 weeks gestation and prior to birth.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Fertility rates are per 1,000 women ages 15 - 44. Infant death rates and fetal death rates are per 1,000 live births. Work-related injury death rates are per 100,000 population. The remaining death rates have been age-adjusted to the 1940 U.S. standard population per 100,000 population. Communicable disease rates are also per 100,000 population. Rates and percents have not been calculated if 20 or fewer births, deaths or cases occurred, as indicated by "----".

Health Professionals Region	State	Health Facilities
Direct Patient Care Physicians	28.903	Region State
Ratio of Population per Direct Care Physician 631	684	Acute Care Hospitals 40 477
Ratio of Population per General/Family Practice 3,071	3,890	Licensed Beds 4,396 72,554
Ratio of Population (Females 15-44) per ob/gyn2,509	2,377	Staffed Beds
Registered Nurses	150,817	Disproportionate share hospital
Ratio of Population per Registered Nurse 99	131	payments\$46,462,345 \$1,064,966,545
Dentists	6,991	
Ratio of Population per Dentist 3,486	2,826	<b>Nursing Homes</b>
Participating Medicaid Physicians	9,929	Licensed Beds 6,977 127,437

There were 30 counties in Region 1 with primary care Health Professional Shortage Area designations as of January 31, 2000. These included 26 whole county designations and 4 counties with partial areas/populations designated. Region 1 also had 32 counties with Medically Underserved Area designations. These included the total population in 27 counties and subcounty areas/populations in another 5 counties. For updated information please contact the Health Professions Resource Center at 512-458-7261 or at http://www.tdh.state.tx.us/dpa/.

### Texas Department of Health Program Summary for Region 1

Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program Mammograms performed889	Primary Health Care/COPH Services Reported clients served
Children's Health Services	Women's Health Services
Children's health services available to region residents Yes	Prenatal and postpartum care services available to region residents
Chronically III and Disabled Children's Services	·
Eligible children	Kidney Health Care
Children served	ESRD patients receiving life-sustaining treatments
Amount paid	Estimated cost of treatments
Emergency Medical Services	Radiation Control Program
Ambulances permitted222	Health-related permit locations
EMS personnel certified	Certified mammography locations
Family Planning Services (Title V and XX)	Tuberculosis Elimination Division
Family planning services available to region residents Yes	TB cases completing drug therapy
Food and Drug Safety	Women, Infants, and Children's Nutrition
Facilities licensed, registered, permitted	Clients receiving benefits
or accredited	
	Zoonosis Control
Immunization Division	Number of animals diagnosed positive
Vaccine doses administered (less than age 20) 262,788	for rabies
Oral Health Services	There were four local health departments in Region 1.
Children receiving dental care	South Plains Public Health Department; Plainview-Hale County
Children provided with dental education	Health District; Lubbock City Health Department: City of Amarillo
	Department of Public Health
	TDH funding

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data are reported by county of location of the provider.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Data are reported by county of residence of the client.

# Rankings by Selected Demographic and Public Health Measures 1996-1998 Average Values

Please note that the values presented on this page are based on a three-year average; they will not agree with values and rates shown on pages 1 and 2 of this fact sheet.

Demography	Value	Rank	Quartile	Comparison with Texas	Range of Values Ranked	Texas Value
Population (3-yr. avg.)	773,768	7/11	2	N/A	540,108 - 4,931,667	19,442,404
Percent Minority <sup>1</sup>	32.1 %	7/11	2	LOW	21.1% - 79.3 %	42.1 %
Percent age 0 - 4	7.6 %	7/11	2	LOW	6.6 % - 11.3 %	8.5 %
Percent age 65+	12.6 %	4/11	3	HIGH	8.1 % - 15.4 %	10.1 %
Unemployment Rate <sup>2</sup>	4.3 %	9/11	1	LOW	3.3 % - 12.4 %	5.3 %

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Minority population is defined as black, Hispanic or other

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Percent of the active labor force

Natality	Value	Rank	Quartile	Comparison with Texas	Range of Values Ranked	Texas Value
Births (3-yr. total) 36,263						
Birth Rate <sup>3</sup>	15.6	7/11	2	LOW	13.4 - 22.7	17.3
Fertility Rate <sup>4</sup>	70.6	6/11	2	LOW	64.1 - 100.4	75.3
Unmarried Mothers	30.4 %	8/11	2		27.2 % - 34.6 %	30.9 %
Late or No Prenatal Care <sup>5</sup>	24.1 %	4/11	3	HIGH	15.6 % - 35.1 %	21.3 %
Adolescent Mothers <sup>6</sup>	7.0 %	3/11	4	HIGH	5.2 % - 7.4 %	5.9 %
Low Birth Weight <sup>7</sup>	8.9 %	1/11	4	HIGH	6.5 % - 8.9 %	7.3 %

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Live Births per 1,000 population

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Live-born infants weighing less than 2,500 grams as % of all births

Mortality	Value	Rank	Quartile	Comparison with Texas	Range of Values Ranked	Texas Value
Deaths (3-yr. total) 20,482						
Death Rate	522.2	5/11	3	HIGH	439.1 - 592.3	513.1
Heart Disease Rate	139.4	8/11	2		106.0 - 166.2	143.3
Stroke Rate	29.1	6/11	2		25.2 - 34.7	30.4
Cancer Rate	119.2	9/11	1	LOW	105.6 - 147.7	126.0
COPD Rate	31.6	2/11	4	HIGH	15.5 - 31.8	22.3
Diabetes Rate	18.3	5/11	3		14.6 - 26.3	17.7
Accident Rate	36.7	4/11	3	HIGH	28.2 - 53.4	34.0
Infant Mortality <sup>8</sup>	7.9	2/11	4	HIGH	4.8 - 8.4	6.4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Infant Mortality is deaths of infants under the age of one year per 1,000 live births

All death rates are per 100,000 population and are age adjusted to the 1940 U.S. standard population

Morbidity	Value	Rank	Quartile	Comparison with Texas	Range of Values Ranked	Texas Value
Chlamydia Rate	336.1	1/11	4	HIGH	161.0 - 336.1	264.5
Gonorrhea Rate	141.7	5/11	3		27.7 - 196.6	141.7
AIDS Rate	7.8	9/11	1	LOW	6.4 - 41.5	23.7

Reported Cases per 100,000 Population

A rank of 1 indicates that the measure is the highest value among all ranked regions.

Mortality and morbidity measures with 20 or less numerator events in the three-year period are not ranked (NR). Natality measures based on a denominator of 20 or less are not ranked (NR). The second number in the rank column indicates the number of regions ranked for that measure. Quartiles are reported for all regions. A value of 1 indicates that the measure falls in the lowest 25% of all values, 2 in the next 25%, etc.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Live Births per 1,000 females age 15 – 44

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Births to mothers who did not receive prenatal care in first trimester of pregnancy as % of all births

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Births to mothers less than 18 years old as % of all births

The designation of HIGH or LOW reflects a statistical comparison with the overall rate for Texas. Lack of a HIGH/LOW designation indicates either that the rate is not sufficiently different from the Texas rate or that it is not based on a sufficiently large number of events. This comparison is made for all 11 regions. Rates and values for counties or regions with small amounts of data should be used with caution as they are more susceptible to random variation and may not provide consistent estimates. Rates that appear to be high or low, but that do not have a HIGH/LOW designation are particularly unreliable. Conversely, small differences in rates that may be of little practical importance can produce a statistically significant comparison if they are based on a large amount of data. This is particularly likely to occur in regional comparisons, or with very large counties.